NORTHAMPTON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Chief Public Health Inspector

1967

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Northampton.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health incorporating that of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The report is presented in five sections each dealing with an aspect of environmental control of the district. In addition I make some observations on trends in patterns of living that are inimical to the general health.

The vital statistics for the year show that there were 219 deaths, 18 less than last year. This gives a crude rate of 10.6 (standardised rate 8.6) compared with the national figure of 11.2.

The total number of births was 356 (19 illegitimate) compared with 354 last year, and giving a crude rate of 17.2 (standardised rate 18.0). There were 10 infant deaths, 5 under 4 weeks of age. This gives an infant death rate of 28 which is above the national figure of 18.3.

Notification of infectious disease showed an increase from 152 cases last year to 200 for 1967, this was largely due to increase in measles notifications which is showing its usual biennial incidence. There were no outbreaks, only one case of dysentery, no cases of food poisoning, three cases of tuberculosis and two cases of human anthrax. The latter is a rare event, and is reported in Section E. It is gratifying to record no deaths from tuberculosis, though the other respiratory infections still take their toll, there being 26 deaths from pneumonia, three in infancy, the rest in elderly persons; and five deaths from bronchitis.

While the incidence of infectious illness is satisfactorily low, in order to maintain this state a high level of immunization of children in the community is necessary. Parents should not fail to have their infants immunized to diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox, and not to forget the necessary booster immunizations. Vaccination against tuberculosis follows in the early terms. Food born infection, though satisfactorily low in this district is still far too prevalent generally, and causes considerable ill health. Regular inspection of food premises and insistence on the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations cannot succeed unless assisted by personal action. The keystone to prevention of food born infection lies in scrupulous personal hygiene, particularly in those who handle and prepare food, both in home and food establishments; in the adequate cooking of all meat, fish, poultry; and in the careful storage of all foods.

In this district the environmental control has been well maintained throughout the year with a high standard in the provision of housing, and excellent special accommodation for the elderly; together with satisfactory sewage disposal and refuse collection. In addition a number of houses in private ownership were improved by means of grants. Your inspectors maintain a hundred per cent meat inspection, and shops, offices and factories are kept under regular supervision.

However, this report while providing an account of environmental health would not be complete without some mention of other aspects of life which affect health adversely.

While the causes of a number of diseases still remain unknown, there are some afflictions that may be delayed or prevented by individual action. These illnesses may depend on habits of living which by their modification and the exertion of certain disciplines may be averted.

In this context, the heavy smoking of cigarettes is most relevant. The relationship of this habit to the ultimate development of lung cancer, its association with chronic bronchitis and coronary heart disease, is now universally accepted. The facts are generally known, but the habit still persists. This subject is further discussed in section A of the report.

Though people are living longer the death rate among middle-aged males remains high. This is due to deaths from arterial disease resulting in coronary thrombosis, strokes and from cancer. The prevention of early arterial disease is a problem which now besets all civilised communities. It is a condition of multiple causes known and unknown, some of which are hereditary. Of those known facts, the salient one is that early arterial disease is not so evident in those who take regular physical exercise. Increasing transport, highly urbanised communities and sedentary amusements such as television, all contribute to a failure to take sufficient exercise. In addition food is abundant, highly refined and of a high calorie content, and many people have developed the habit of eating in excess of their needs. Excessive calorie intake without the compensatory effect of exercise combine to cause the degenerative condition which takes its toll from a valuable section of society who are at the time of life when their experience can contribute much to the community. Young people should be encouraged to be active in all forms of sport and physical exercise, to eat less sweets, ice-creams and other starchy foods and this habit should continue throughout life, modifying the exercise to be appropriate with the years.

In the field on mental health there appears, in spite of the benefits of the Welfare State, to be little evidence that mental or psychiatric illness is diminishing. The increase in delinquency, in drug taking, crime, divorce and cruelty to children indicate that the community, though experiencing increasing material prosperity, is still lacking in maturity and stability.

The numbers of people who are killed or injured as a result of accidents, both at home and on the road, continue to be far too high, as the majority of these accidents are preventable. Details of causes and suggestions for prevention are given in Section A.

I wish to thank Mr. Miller the Chief Public Health Inspector for his helpful co-operation; his retirement took place at the end of the year after 35 years of outstanding service to the Council. Mr. M. Merriman was appointed Chief Public Health Inspector to the Public Health department thus terminating the joint appointment of Surveyor and Public Health departments. Both he and his staff are thanked for their good work throughout the year.

I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and encouragement and accord the County Medical Officer of Health my thanks for his ready co-operation at all times.

I remain your obedient Servant,

JOAN M. ST.V. DAWKINS.

Medical Officer of Health.

Note: as from 1st January, 1968 the new address of the Public Health Department is:-

Council Offices,
7 Cheyne Walk,
Northampton.

Telephone: Northampton 31475.

NORTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr T. G. Fincham, Chairman.
Mr F. G. Yorke, Vice-Chairman.

Mrs C. E. Spencer, Mrs J. Wheeler, Commander R. J. Cooper, Major W. Blaney, Messrs. C. J. Barrick, R. L. Chapman, F. F. Collins, C. T. Cripps, J. M. Heygate, B. A. Potter, W. H. Rider, H. A. Robinson, A. L. Singlehurst, and H. R. Smith.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Mr K. G. Tonge, Chairman.
Mr F. H. Curtis, Vice-Chairman.

Mrs J. Gill, Mrs J. Green, Mrs J. Wheeler, Commander R. J. Cooper, Major W. Blaney, Dr. M. A. Toseland. Messrs. J. R. Adams, C. J. Barrick, R. L. Chapman, F. F. Collins, R. L. Collins, C. T. Cripps, J. M. Heygate, F. B. Pickard, B. A. Potter, W. H. Rider, H. A. Robinson, D. Sladden, H. R. Smith, J. H. Underwood and F. G. Yorke.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. J. M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B.B.S, D.P.H, D.C.H.

Who also holds the appointment of

Medical Officer of Health to, Brackley Borough, Daventry Borough and the Rural Districts of Brackley, Brixworth, Daventry and Towcester.
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health: Dr. I. Majid, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (from May 1st).

Chief Public Health Inspector: R. J. Miller, A.I.A.S., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: M. Merriman, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
T. A. Harris, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
P. J. Flude, M.A.P.H.I.
A. G. Kirkland, M.A.P.H.I.

Office Staff

Chief Clerk R. S. Haynes

Outside Staff

Rodent Operative V. F. Gray

Staff Changes

At the end of October the resignation of Mr T. A. Harris, Additional Public Health Inspector, took effect.

Early in December Mr K. P. Piercey took up his appointment as Authorised Meat Inspector for duties principally at the large abattoir at Hardingstone.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1967

Area (acres)		46,548
Population (estimated at mid year 1967)		20,730
Number of inhabited houses (at 31st March, 1968) according to rate books.		6,818
Rateable Value (31st December, 1967)		£682,906
Product of 1d. rate 1967/1968 (Actual)	£2,834.	11s. -d.
Northamptonshire Area (1st April, 1967) approx.		575,000 acres

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births. 356. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	17.2
Still Births. 3. Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births.	8.0
Total Live and Still Births. 359	
Infant Deaths. 8 Legitimate.	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.	28.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate.	23.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, illegitimate.	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.	14.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.	5.3
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.	-

LIVE BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 total population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England and Wales
Legitimate	176	161	337		
Illegitimate	6	13	19		
	182	174	356	17.2	17.2

STILL BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 live and still births)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England and Wales
Legitimate	2	-	2		
Illegitimate	-	1	1		
	2	1	3	0.8	14.8

DEATHS (per 1,000 total population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England and Wales
All Causes	108	111	219	10.6	11.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY: nil

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES: nil

INFANT MORTALITY: There were 10 deaths, 8 male and 2 female; 4 deaths occurred under 1 week of life. This gave a crude rate of 28.0 as compared with 8.5 the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England and Wales
Legitimate	6	2	8		
Illegitimate	2	-	2		
TOTAL	8	2	10	28.0	18.3

Vital Statistics for 1967 and Previous Years

Year	Estimated Population of Northampton Rural District	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year		All Ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate
1947	17,910	355	19.8	13	36.62	202	11.2
1948	18,370	279	15.19	8	28.8	168	9.15
1949	+ 18,760	293	15.58	13	44.37	230	12.26
	* 18,810						
1950	19,320	268	13.87	6	22.39	213	11.03
1951	Census 19,710	303	15.47	9	29.70	234	11.95
1952	19,970	302	15.12	9	29.0	187	9.61
1953	20,240	318	15.7	9	28.3	231	11.3
1954	20,890	329	15.3	6	18.3	274	13.1
1955	21,930	367	16.7	7	21.9	298	13.6
1956	23,290	435	18.6	8	18.3	293	12.4
1957	24,400	488	20.0	11	22.6	332	13.6
1958	25,270	514	20.3	15	29.1	296	11.7
1959	26,180	500	19.1	12	24.0	290	11.1
1960	26,560	476	17.9	12	25.2	314	11.8
1961	Census 27,420	555	20.2	6	10.8	340	12.4
1962	28,250	557	19.0	10	17.0	331	11.5
1963	29,540	556	18.8	9	25.6	352	11.9
1964	30,770	651	22.0	6	23.0	307	10.0
1965	B 19,150	419	18.5	3	7.3	304	13.1
1966	20,050	354	17.7	3	8.5	237	11.7
1967	20,730	356	17.2	10	28.0	219	10.6

NOTE:- Population figures are the Registrar General's Mid-year estimate.

* Population for calculation of Birth Rate.

\+ Population for calculation of Death Rate.

B Revision of boundaries under the Northampton Order, 1964 whereby Weston Favell, Duston and parts of Hardingstone and Billing parishes were lost to the District as from 1st April, 1965.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1967 in the Rural District of Northampton.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages.	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and Under 1 Year.	AGE IN YEARS 1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus.	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
15. Leukamenia, Aleukaemia.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
16. Diabetes.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	14
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	5
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease.	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	7
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	12
21. Other Circulatory Disease.	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	10
23. Pneumonia.	M	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	7
	F	13	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
24. Bronchitis.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31. Congenital Malformations.	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.	M	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
34. All other Accidents.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
35. Suicide.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CASES.	M	108	5	3	-	-	1	2	2	6	22	31	36
	F	111	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	6	10	29	61

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District is largely rural, with some suburban area remaining round the town of Northampton. The main industry is agriculture, and with the exception of a large engineering works in Roade, consists only of a few small factories of various types including some in the leather trade.

There is a large abattoir and storage depot at Hardingstone. A marina with caravan site and pleasure grounds are situated at Billing. There is considerable housing development in the district.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's figure of the estimated population at mid-year was 20,730 showing an increase on the figure for 1966, although this total had increased by the end of the year with the completion of more private houses. The majority of persons occupying these new houses came from outside the District. The increase in population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 137.

BIRTHS.

The number was 356 showing an increase of 2 compared with the previous year, and giving a standardised rate of 17.8(calculated on the Registrar-General's comparability factor 1.05) compared with 17.2 for England and Wales, per 1,000 of the total population.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The figure was three for the year, compared with two for 1966, and gives a rate of 8.0 per 1,000 live and still births.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were nineteen, an increase of four on the previous year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No death was recorded.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of children under one year who died was ten, compared with two for 1966. Four deaths occured in the first week of life. This gives a rate of 28 per 1,000 live births and is above the national figure of 18.3.

DEATHS.

Statistics for the year show that there were 219 deaths compared with 237 for last year. This gives a standardised rate of 8.6 compared with the national figure of 11.2. Female deaths exceed male deaths by three. The great preponderance of deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation is once more evident, making a total of 86 of which 35 died from coronary disease alone, while 31 died from other heart disease and a further 29 from vascular lesions of the nervous system, and 20 from other circulatory disease.

Diseases of the heart and circulation constitute, once again, over half the total deaths. Cancer remains the second highest cause of death, this year taking 34 persons. Thus diseases of the heart and circulation together with cancer cause two thirds of the total deaths.

The trend in principal causes of death continues, therefore, towards the mainly degenerative and neoplastic conditions, and away from infectious disease, now largely controlled by the wide number of antibiotic and other drugs. However, it can be seen that 62 persons out of a total 219 deaths died before the age of 65. The causes of their deaths were predominantly either due to accidents, arterial disease or cancer. Five people from the district died as a result of accidents.

The standardised rate is calculated from the Registrar-General's comparability figure 0.81 which makes allowance for age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and is specifically to take into account the presence of any residential institution in the area.

This year again, both nationally and locally, the number of deaths from cancer of the lung has increased; statistics also show an increase in a lower age group. Males still predominate but females are catching up due to the increase in the number of female cigarette smokers. In 1929, 2,751 died from cancer of the lung, in 1939, 6,214, in 1963, 24,434, in 1965, 26,399 and in 1966, 27,013. In 1967 there were 28,250 deaths (Males 23,946, Females 4,304). The relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been well established. It can also contribute to other chest conditions such as chronic bronchitis and may be an adverse factor in coronary heart disease. Yet each year thousands of young people start to smoke and many others continue to indulge in heavy cigarette smoking. The efforts of health education would appear to be having little success. It may be easy to achieve a public response to single and immediate requests such as attendance for immunization but to succeed in long term influence is another matter. In trying to prevent lung cancer we are asking for a sustained effort over many years so that habits are inculcated which will reduce a risk which has no apparent immediate effect. Our aim must, however, continue to be directed by all means at our disposal, towards young people in an endeavour to prevent them from initially acquiring the smoking habit. Those whom children admire, and therefore emulate have a responsibility to show by their example that cigarette smoking is a foolish habit. Parents, teachers, youth leaders, sportsmen, actors, pop stars and all those whom the young may follow need to realise how considerable is their own influence and example in this respect.

The emergence of early degenerative disease of the arteries is now becoming significant especially among middle-aged males. These men in their prime and at a time of their greatest contribution to society are often killed or crippled by coronary thrombosis or strokes. This disease which now assails all the highly developed communities is a challenge which is not being met. The majority of individuals are unaware of the dangers of a pattern of life, assumed in early adulthood and followed without change until the catalcysm strikes them. The causes remain unsolved, and the factors involved are probably multiple. However, one salient feature is apparent, and this is the simple one that early arterial disease is less evident in those who take regular physical exercise.

Today with mechanisation of industry, the widespread use of motor vehicles, entertainments which require no physical participation, particularly the almost universal use of television together with an increase in the number of workers whose work is almost entirely sedentary, the proportion of people who have adequate exercise is declining. It is therefore wise to establish the habit of being as physically active as possible starting after leaving school and continuing with suitable modification to the years. While at school the emphasis is on team games, and many children fail to continue their activity after leaving school. However, swimming, squash, golf, fishing, sailing, walking, dancing, horse riding and gardening are all activities that can be continued either alone or with small groups, and some of these suitably adapted may go on throughout life. The daily walk especially if demanded by a dog, thus ensuring its regularity is specially recommended as this is an activity which can be pursued to old age. This together with the need to exercise some moderation in the consumption of food, to watch against obesity and the endeavour to maintain a benign and tolerant attitude to life and labours may indeed help to avert an early onset of arterial degeneration.

A small decline of approximately 9% can be reported in deaths from road accidents and this is attributed to the introduction of the breathalyzer test. In 1967, 7,487 people died as a result of accidents on the roads compared with 7,985 in 1966. Since the beginning of the century, road accidents in Great Britain have caused over 300,000 deaths. Thus on an average day 20 people die as a result of such an accident, one road user being killed nearly every hour. Analysis by age has shown the 15 - 26 age group, males predominating, and is most probably due to the temperamental failure of this age group. The necessity of proper maintenance of the vehicle, habitual use of safety devices such as belts in cars and helmets for motorcyclists, and driving with due consideration for the safety of other road users is stressed.

Confirmed figures concerning accidents in the home for 1966 have not yet been published but provisional figures indicate a general worsening of the situation. Falls constitute by far the most frequent cause of accidental death in and around the house, about 59 per cent of the total. Nearly 90 per cent of these fatalities were to people in the age group 65 and over. The next most common cause was poisoning followed by burns and scalds, and finally suffocation and choking. Attention to details such as fire guards, fire resistant materials for children's nightdresses, simple structural alterations in houses for elderly people and provision of physical aids, keeping medicines under lock and key, are required to prevent these deaths.

The respiratory infections still take their toll, though less than formerly. The great majority of deaths from pneumonia are in those whose health is undermined by other causes and is as such only a terminal event. There were 26 deaths from pneumonia, 5 from bronchitis and 1 from other respiratory diseases.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Laboratory Service: The Public Health Laboratory Service operating at the General Hospital, Northampton, was available for the diagnosis and analysis of specimens relative to infectious disease, and also for the bacteriological examination of water samples, and was free of cost to the authority. A helpful and efficient service is provided, and we thank Dr. Hoyle for his constant co-operation.

Ambulance Service: Under the control of the County Council, is used for cases occurring in the district.

Nursing in the Home, Midwives and Health Visitor Service: These are provided directly by the County Council, who have their nurses living in various parishes in the district.

The Home Help Service: Also provided by the County Council, in operation in various parishes in the District. It is a very necessary service and affords considerable benefit to the community, both to domiciliary maternity cases, and in the case of old people who can remain comfortably at home, and whom, without this help, would be in institutions.

Child Welfare Clinics: A list of County Council Child Welfare Clinics held in this area is shown below:-

Cogenhoe	2nd Monday of month.
Yardley Hastings	3rd Monday of month.
Harpole	4th Monday of month.
Wootton	1st Tuesday of month.
Hardingstone	2nd and 4th Tuesday of month.
Hackleton	3rd Thursday of month.
Roade	4th Thursday of month.
Kislingbury	4th Friday of month.

The mobile clinic also visits Milton Malsor on the 3rd Thursday morning of the month.

Transport facilities are provided by the County Council in various parts of the district to attend clinics at a nearby centre.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Children are offered protection from the following diseases:-
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox.

These immunizations are done either at County Council clinics or by General Practitioners.

Hospitals

Those suffering from infectious disease are treated at Harborough Road Hospital. All other cases are either treated at the General Hospital, Northampton, or the Manfield Hospital for Orthopaedic Cases.

Sufferers from tuberculosis are treated at either Rushden or Creaton Hospitals.

SECTION C
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1967 BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

1.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936		
1A.	Infectious Disease Enquiries		14
1B.	Disinfestations		10
	Drainage		
1C	Drains reported blocked		2
1D	Other drainage visits		51
	Water Samples submitted for analysis		
	Bacteriological:-		
1F	Mains		20
1G	Spring		115
1H	Swimming Pools		16
1J	Water supply visits		
	Visits for Inspection of:-		
1K	Tents, vans and sheds		11
1L	Housing Defects		24
1M	Swimming Baths		22
1N	Keeping Animals		9
1O	Accumulations of Refuse		30
1P	Miscellaneous Nuisances		48
		TOTAL	295
2.	HOUSING ACTS, 1957 AND 1964		
2A.	Houses inspected		4
2B.	Miscellaneous visits		44
		TOTAL	48
3.	FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955		
3A.	Mobile Shops		19
3B.	Slaughterhouses for Meat Inspections		2067
3C.	Knackers Yards		6
3D.	Food Premises		287
3E.	Other premises to which section 16 applies		13
	Bacteriological samples taken:-		
3F	Milk		10
3G.	Ice-Cream		20
3H.	Other Foods	TOTAL	2422
4.	FACTORIES ACT, 1961		
4A.	Factories with Power	TOTAL	6
5.	OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963	TOTAL	118
6.	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949	TOTAL	68
7.	CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960	TOTAL	50
8.	[illegible] M (REGULATIONS) ACTS 1928 AND 1936	TOTAL	25
9.	MISCELLANEOUS ACTS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS	TOTAL	218
		GRAND TOTAL:	3,327

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Year: 1967

Class of Premises	Registrations and General Inspections.			Employment.	Accidents.			
	Number of premises registered during 1967.	Number of Registered premises at the end of 1967.	Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during 1967.	Persons employed during 1967.	Non fatal.	Accidents Reported during 1967. Number investigated	Action.	Advice given.
Offices	1	11	9	74				
Retail Shops	4	33	33	91				
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	4	3	61	4	4		4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	-	11	11	126 3				
Fuel Storage depots	1	3	1	17	1	1		1
TOTALS:	6	62	57	372	5	5		5
				Males 213				

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

SECTION	CONTRAVENTION	NUMBER FOUND
4	Cleanliness	5
5	Overcrowding	
6	Temperature	10
7	Ventilation	
8	Lighting	3
9	Sanitary conveniences	
10	Washing facilities	
11	Supply of drinking water	
12	Clothing accommodation	1
13	Sitting facilities	
14	Seats for sedentary workers	
15	Eating facilities	
16	Floors, passages and stairs	1
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.	
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	
23	Prohibition of heavy work	
24	First Aid	8
50	Absence of Abstract of the Act	
	TOTAL :	28

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Year: 1967

Class of Premises.	Analysis of reported accidents.			
	Machinery	Transport	Falls of Persons.	Handling Goods.
Offices				
Retail shops				
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	1	2	
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.				
Fuel storage depots				1
TOTALS:	1	1	2	1

Analysis of contraventions.		
Section	Contravention	Number found
4	Cleanliness	5
8	Lighting	3
12	Clothing accommodation	1
16	Floors, passage and stairs	1
24	First aid	8
	Other Matters	10
		28

A. Total number of visits of all kinds of inspectors to registered premises under the Act. 118

B. No. of other staff employed on work connected with the Act. Nil

C. No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act. 3

D. No. of exemptions. Nil

E. No. of prosecutions. Nil

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	11	1		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	44	4		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	12	1		
TOTAL	67	6		

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found NIL

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL				
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL				

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year 22 water samples were taken for bacteriological analysis from supplies other than the water mains.

These comprised as follows:-

Eleven from a private piped supply, four of which were reported "unsatisfactory".

Seven samples were taken from a tap over a deep bore at one holiday site, four of these were reported as unsatisfactory.

Four samples were also taken from a further holiday site of which three were reported as unsatisfactory. Both these are riverside sites used for the summer season only.

In each of these instances correspondence was entered into with the respective owners with a view to precautions being taken and to providing a permanently satisfactory solution.

During the year no sample was taken for chemical analysis.

SWIMMING POOLS

A large privately owned pool

During the season 95 samples of water for bacteriological analysis were taken. All these were reported as "very satisfactory", a tribute to the care and attention of the staff involved. Regular visits were made throughout the season to check the chlorination and soda lime dosing arrangements at this open air pool.

Roade Secondary School Pool

Eighteen samples were taken during school term time from this pool, all were reported by the Public Health Laboratory as "very satisfactory". Colour comparator test readings were also taken regularly.

The excellent amenities and supervision at this Swimming Pool are also enjoyed by other nearby schools.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Disposal Works	Up to Royal Commission Standard.			Below Royal Commission Standard		
	Borough Lab.	River Board	R.D.C.	Borough Lab.	River Board	R.D.C.
Bugbrooke and Nether Heyford.	3	1	-	4	4	4
Castle Ashby.	1	1	2	4	4	6
Courteenhall.	3	2	2	2	3	2
Hackleton.	7	1	2	3	3	4
Hartwell and Ashton.	2	1	3	6	2	2
Harpole and Kislingbury.	16	3	12	6	2	4
Milton Malsor and Rothersthorpe.	5	1	2	3	1	1
Quinton.	-	-	1	1	4	1
Roade.	1	1	-	9	3	17
Wootton and Collingtree.	7	-	3	10	6	3
Yardley Hastings (including Denton after September, 1967).	3	2	6	4	1	3

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

A summary of action taken during the year is as follows:-

Number of houses on which action was commenced 4 (2).

Number of houses on which demolition orders were made - (1).

Number of houses on which closing orders were made - (1).

Number of houses on which proposals for reconstruction were accepted 2 (-).

Number of houses on which other proposals were accepted 1 (-).

Number of houses purchased by Council for rehabilitation - (-).

Number of houses made fit 23. (-)

Houses demolished 31. (2)

1966 figures in brackets.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

1. Standard Grants, 5 point standard

		Owner Occupied	Tenanted
A.	Number of applications received	9	-
B.	" " " approved	10	1
C.	" " dwellings improved	12	3
D.	Amount paid in grants	£2,044. -s. -d.	
E.	Average grant per house	£136. 5s. 4d.	
F.	Number of amenities provided:-		
	i. Fixed Bath	14	
	ii. Wash Hand Basin	14	
	iii. Hot water supply	15	
	iv. Water closet within the building	12	
	v. Food store	10	

NOTE: B. above includes some grants received in 1966.
C. " " " " approved in 1966.

2. Discretionary Grants

		Conversions		Improvements	
		Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Owner Occupied	Tenanted
A.	Number of applications received	3	-	15	-
B.	" " " approved	4	-	9	5
C.	" " dwellings improved	1	-	8	7
D.	Amount paid in grants	£5,725. -s. -d.			
E.	Average grant per house	£357. 16s. 3d.			

NOTE: B. above includes some grants received in 1966.
C. " " " " approved in 1966.

SECTION D.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Food Hygiene

Considerable efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of care in food handling and the hygiene of food premises generally. The accompanying schedule sets out the work carried out. Some shops and premises required considerable attention and encouragement of their occupiers. These tended to be in the minority on the whole. Generally improved standards of cleanliness and attention to detail increasingly obtain in the village shops and good co-operation is obtained.

Food Premises

The number of premises in which food is prepared and sold was 177 consisting of the following:-

Bakehouses	1
Butchers	14
Cafes and Caterers	11
Factory Canteens	3
School Canteens	9
Institutional Canteens	1
Clubs	3
Confectioners	2
Fishmongers	1
Food Warehouses	3
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	47
Ice-Cream Sales Points	40
Licensed premises	41
	177

Number of food premises visited	91
Number of visits made to food premises	287
Number of food premises where contraventions were found	19
Number of informal notices served in respect of contraventions reported	12
Number of premises at which contraventions were reported as remedied	10

Food Complaints

A complaint of a piece of metal being found in a bar of fruit and nut chocolate was taken up with the manufacturers. A full explanation was given of the care taken in the manufacture of the product. The manufacturer was cautioned in this instance.

There was one other food complaint received, but this was not found to be proved.

It is not known whether there were other instances of unsatisfactory food products being on sale in the District. The Health Department is only able to take up the matters referred to it or otherwise reported, and to this extent relies upon the co-operation of members of the public.

Mobile Food Shops

From time to time as occasion offered mobile food shops were inspected and the necessary action taken to follow up such deficiences as were detected.

The known mobile food shops based within the District number eleven, of which seven are butchers and four are grocers. Numerous mobile shops also ply in the District from bases outside the area.

Milk Pasteurisation at Crown Property

During July a new Alfa Laval pasteurisation plant was installed at St. Crispin Hospital Farm Dairy, Upton, to supply the Hospital community. A large refrigerator was also installed for cold storage of filled cartons. Milk sampling routine was continued by the Department as requested by the Ministry of Health.

All the reports upon samples of milk taken from the above during the year were reported to be satisfactory.

Milk Regulations

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, eighteen retailers of various designated milk were licenced for a five year period from the 1st January, 1966. One new licence was approved during the year.

Milk Prosecution

A complaint received during the previous year about a foreign body (dark staining) in a bottle of pasteurised milk sold in the District, was followed up and a prosecution was instituted on behalf of the Council. At the hearing of the case the matter was found to be proved and a fine of £5 imposed, also costs of £3. 3s. -d. were levied.

Ice Cream

There were 42 premises registered for the retail storage and sale of ice cream in the District. No new applications were received during the year.

Routine sampling of the products is carried out for bacteriological examination.

During the year a total of 20 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for appropriate tests to be carried out.

All the samples were reported to be Grade 1 (satisfactory).

During the year 1 sample was taken of water ice (fruit flavoured lolly), this was reported as being of satisfactory standard.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954

The number of licences in force during the year was 30. One new licence application was approved.

Food Poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

Refrigerated Food Storage

The large deep freeze cold storage rooms in buildings adjoining the Abattoir at Hardingstone were used extensively during the year. This storage depot required careful organisation, use and supervision, and the Public Health Inspectors gave advice and assisted from time to time to ensure as far as possible that sound food only passed through it. A wide variety of meat and other food products were involved in this store including many imported consignments.

Foot and Mouth Disease Precautions

During the last quarter of the year there were three outbreaks of the disease in the south of the District. Controls were in force and precautions were taken over a period of several weeks.

The pattern of slaughtering of food animals fluctuated considerably during this period, but was not unduly disrupted.

MEAT INSPECTION

All the meat passing through the large abattoir at Hardingstone and through the five smaller slaughterhouses was 100% examined during the year under the inspection service provided by the Council. The accompanying statistics show the throughput of animals, meat condemned, food surrendered and commentaries on some of the diseases of animals encountered at these six premises in particular.

Consistent and conscientious efforts were made by the inspectors to ensure as far as possible that standards of cleanliness in working and maintenance were improved. The prevention of contamination of the meat and offal was of great importance. This was impressed upon the staff.

Appreciation is expressed of the co-operation of the managements of the premises concerned in the prime objective of producing safe food.

As from the 5th December, Mr K. P. Piercey took up his appointment as Authorised Meat Inspector for duties primarily at Hardingstone abattoir.

Slaughterhouse Control

The six slaughterhouses were approved for re-licensing for a further period of thirteen months. At Hardingstone Abattoir a substantial programme of improvements and re-decoration was carried out in the second part of the year. Two Public Health Inspectors were engaged virtually full time on meat inspection duties in addition to their responsibilities, in respect of the Slaughter of Animals Act, the Slaughterhouses Act, the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, the Docks and Carriers Regulations and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The following table gives comparative figures for the last five years.

Year	Annual Throughput	Percentage Increase or Decrease over Previous Year.
1963	61,905	6.6 decrease
1964	68,932	11.4 increase
1965	64,026	7.1 decrease
1966	61,936	3.3 decrease
1967	63,787	2.9 increase

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT - CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1967.

	Cattle excluding cows	cows	calves	Sheep and Lambs	pigs	horses
Number killed.	7,809	1	436	30,519	25,022	-
Number inspected.	7,809	1	436	30,519	25,022	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned.	1	-	1	8	14	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	4,040	-	3	606	5,280	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	50.4	-	0.9	2.0	21.1	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	287	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.025	-	-	-	1.14	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	29	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	14	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwt	Llbs
Home killed Beef	-	9	10
Home killed Veal	-	-	43
Home killed Mutton	-	2	76
Home killed Pork	2	12	85
Home killed Offal	30	13	78
Imported Beef	-	-	50
" Offal	-	-	86
" Rabbits	2	-	4
Frozen Poultry	-	-	57
" Fish	-	1	44
Fruit and Vegetables	-	1	-
Cereals and Other Foods.	-	-	57
TOTAL:-	36	3	30

In addition:- 124 portions of ice cream
213 portions of assorted frozen foods were surrendered as a result of a refrigerator breakdown.

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Short Summary of whole carcases condemned during 1967 together with the cause for rejection

1 Beast	Obdema	
1 Calf	immaturity	
8 Sheep	septic pleurisy	2
	emaciation	2
	immaturity	2
	arthritis	2
14 Pigs	Pyaemia	11
	Erysipelas	1
	Peritonitis	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one licenced knacker's yard in the District; inspections were carried out during the year, and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Two shops outside the District are regularly supplied from this source.

Schedule of Animals received during 1966.

Number of horses (33 of these were shot on the farm, the remainder were dead).	66
Cattle	1172
Calves	2600
Sheep	6021
Pigs	431
Donkeys	3
Foals	7
Goats	3
Deer	2

Caravans and Camping

There are a number of sites licenced for a single caravan, a few sites for moderate numbers of caravans, and one large site licenced for 496 caravans and 150 tents. Planning control and supervision operate in respect of all these, and periodical visits are made for various Public Health purposes to ensure satisfactory control.

All licences issued for these purposes are subject to observance of the Council's Regulations for Camping Sites, and visits are made to the occupier's to discuss standards of camping from time to time.

Except at peak holiday periods the sites are not fully occupied thus reducing pressure upon use of the amenities provided. Efforts are made to encourage rising standards of conduct on the sites.

Gypsies and Other Travellers

The pattern of life of these families appears to have changed little over the past few years in respect of this District. The traditional route known as the Banbury Lane is much used, and these travellers appear to cross the District rather than remain in it for longer periods, although some of them appear to have local connections whilst others visit distant parts of the country.

In certain localities in particular, nuisance is caused by the deposit of large accumulations of refuse of all kinds.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

		PRIVATELY OWNED SITES	
		Residential	Holiday
1.	Number of site licences operating at the end of the year (a) Individual	7	-
	(b) Multiple	1	2
2.	Total number of caravans	20	516
3.	Number of contraventions	1	3
4.	" " " remedied informally	-	1
5.	Number of sites terminated by resolution	1	-
6.	Number of new sites during the year	NIL	
7.	Number of Local Authority owned sites	NIL	
8.	Nunber of permanent sites for gypsies and other itinerants.	NIL	

Public Health Act, 1936 Section 269

		PRIVATELY OWNED SITES
1.	Number of hut sites licensed	4
2.	Number of huts provision licensed	125
3.	Number of tented sites licensed	1
4.	Number of tents provision licensed	150

Public Health Complaints

During the year complaints were received and appropriate action taken in connection with the following:-

Smell from poultry manure.

The keeping of animals.

The dumping of waste food.

Infestations of flies.

Housing defects.

Drainage defects.

The burning of rubber waste.

Clean Air

Complaints were received regarding the emission of black smoke from a hospital in the District. The co-operation of the Engineer was sought informally, and immediate action was taken to ensure as far as possible the non-recurrence of such instances.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Seven establishments were licensed for this purpose during the year for the keeping of dogs and cats. Periodical inspections of premises were made, and they were found to be generally satisfactory.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

During the year six dealers were registered under the Act, and their premises have been visited from time to time.

RODENT CONTROL

It is the task of the Local Authority to impress upon people the importance of Rodent Control as a Public Health measure. The co-operation of members of the public is urgently sought in reporting outbreaks of rodent infestation. In this District good co-operation is forthcoming but I have no doubt that better results could be obtained if all known infestation were reported. Private premises are treated free and business premises by arrangement upon a rechargeable basis when requested to do so. Not many requests for the latter were received during the year.

Approximately three hundred farms and smallholdings in the District are surveyed annually without a charge being made. Treatment on a rechargeable basis is undertaken following a written request in each case. This service has been little used of late. Many farmers arrange for rodent control treatment themselves.

In addition to the above work two sewer treatment schemes were undertaken in the majority of villages and especially in the older parts of the sewerage systems. The loan of the manhole cover lifter from Rushden Urban District Council is acknowledged with thanks. Council's tips and sewage purification plants were visited at regular intervals and treatments carried out as appropriate.

Information was received from the Ministry of Agriculture following the receipt of a report upon toxic chemicals that the rat poison Antu was considered dangerous to those handling it. Accordingly its use was discontinued.

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Year Ended 31st December, 1967

Properties other than Sewers.	Type of Property. Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.	7,482	323
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	228	2
(b) Number infested by: (i) rats	146	2
(ii) mice	13	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	69	213
(b) Number infested by: (i) rats	46	25
(ii) mice	-	-

Sewers

4. Surveys and treatments of sewers were carried out during the year.

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Disinfestation - Wasps

In the event of requests for wasp nest destruction being received, this disinfestation service is undertaken upon the payment of £1 in advance. Treatment varies according to the location of the nest. This service is very much appreciated.

Tree pruning, care and replacement upon Council estates also some gardening, and the transporting of outside staff form additional duties carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

The number of premises in the District re-licenced for the storage of petroleum was 70, 2 new licences were issued. The total storage capacity of licensed premises at the end of the year was:-

1. Petroleum Spirit 99,205 gallons.

2. Petroleum Mixtures 3,355 gallons.

No licences were issued for the storage of calcium carbide.

The storage of petroleum is not always treated with the caution that this dangerous material requires. Special care is taken in examining new applications for siting, and storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures.

STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING

Street Naming and Numbering duties which devolve upon the Public Health Department were carried out as the need arose during the year.

Numbering enquiries take up a considerable amount of time, and are dealt with as soon as the information becomes available.

Schemes are prepared in respect of new estates being developed and information is circulated to the affected persons and organizations as the schemes are confirmed.

In respect of the naming of streets, care is taken to consult the Parish Councils in each instance, and to consider the submissions of the estate developer before the Council's decision is given.

SECTION E

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

200 cases were notified, showing a considerable increase on last year's figure of 152 cases. This was due to the increase in measles notifications, which continues its biennial incidence.

The year's figures have been satisfactorily low for other types of infectious disease.

MEASLES

Numbers notified increased from 123 last year to 173. This disease though highly infectious is now, like scarlet fever, of a benign character, seldom showing serious complication. However, in the more delicate and occasionally in normal children, the unpleasant complications of eye, ear or lung infection still occur. These, however, are usually soon and successfully dealt with by the large number of effective antibiotics that are now available. An effective vaccine is now available, and it is anticipated that vaccination willbe offered to children next year.

SCARLET FEVER

The illness was, without exception, very mild and no serious complications resulted. There were 5 cases notified.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred. This gratifying situation continues and now, with large numbers immunized, it is to be hoped that there will be a steady decline in occurrence and severity of this infection. It has been found that with immunization of a high percentage of the population there is a decline of circulating virus in the community, and though themselves not immunized this helps to protect other members of the community from infection. The oral Sabin vaccine is now used which gives a longer lasting immunity than the Salk or injected variety. A drink of syrup or a lump of sugar is also much more acceptable to the young patients than the previous needle prick.

DYSENTERY

Only one case occurred.

FOOD POISONING

No cases notified. There has been a low incidence in the district in recent years. The condition is usually caused by one of the Salmonella organisms the commonest being the Typhimurium strain or paratyphoid A or B. The Staphylococcus gaining entry to food from an infected spot or boil on the hands, arms or face of a food handler may also cause a severe form of food poisoning. Some chemical contaminants can be an occasional cause.

More rarely, Typhoid fever and botulism may occur. However, the commonest form of food poisoning is the Salmonella gaining entry into food by faulty hygiene of food handlers. The sources of infection can be numerous, uncooked contaminated (often imported) meat being today probably one of the commonest.

INFLUENZA

No death was recorded. The number of cases during the year was not known.

BRONCHITIS

Five deaths were recorded.

PNEUMONIA

Twenty-six deaths were recorded. There was 1 notification.

Respiratory infection continues to be a cause of much ill-health and chronic suffering. A very marked decline in deaths from pneumonia has taken place since the discovery of the sulphonamides and antibiotics, but in chronic sufferers from bronchitis and in the aged and debilitated some cases do still prove fatal.

The incidence of chronic nasal catarrh often with the later development of sinusitis is still an all too common occurrence. Many school children still suffer from nasal catarrh. The cause is obscure and the need for research into this problem continues to be stressed.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

There was one case, in March, from Hardingstone. The Minister of Health gave sanction that this disease should be made locally notifiable as from 1st July, 1962. By arrangement with other District Councils this also became operative in the County of Northamptonshire. Acute Infective Hepatitis is a disease caused by a virus which attacks the liver and causes jaundice. It is mainly an infection of young people, of faecal oral spread, with an incubation period of 15 - 25 days. The incriminative routes of infection are from food handlers, water, and children to their mothers. The virus is present in faeces 16 days before jaundice and up to 8 days after. Serum hepatitis, which is another form of infective hepatitis, has a longer incubation period of 50 - 160 days. It affects adults mainly and can be spread by blood transfusion and inefficiently sterilised equipment used by doctors, dentists, nurses, and drug addicts, and in the various tattooing processes.

The clinical groups of these two types of hepatitis are indistinguishable. There is no specific treatment and a jaundiced adult may be away from work from six weeks to two months, and sometimes might not feel really fit for a year. Quarantine measures are of little value and patients can be treated at home or in hospital provided adequate hand-washing techniques are practised with current disinfection of excreta. Serum hepatitis can be virtually abolished if disposable equipment were generally introduced. In this County disposable equipment is used by the County Health Department for all procedures involving immunization. Gamma Globulin is of value for the protection of close contacts and pregnant women during epidemics.

TUBERCULOSIS

Vaccination is offered against tuberculosis by the County Council to all children at 13 years of age. This is carried out in the schools and there is a high acceptance rate.

There were 3 new cases notified during the year - 1 male and 2 females. One respiratory, one meninges and one other in type.

DIPHTHERIA

There has been no case of diphtheria in Northamptonshire since 1956. There is, therefore, with every successive year of freedom from infection a diminishing public recollection of the dangers of this disease. Mothers without knowledge of this illness feel a false security and may fail to have their children immunized. That this is a dangerous situation cannot be too strongly stressed, and only by keeping up the number of children immunized may this dread disease be kept at bay. It is the duty of all parents to have their children immunized and if they fail to do so they neglect their children's welfare.

SMALLPOX

No case occurred. The vaccination of children is still necessary and should be carried out sometime during the first two years of life, preferably between the first and second year.

ANTHRAX

Two cases of human anthrax are reported. Both these occurred in workers at a knackers yard. The first which was a moderately severe case was admitted to hospital and recovered after prompt treatment; the second a mild case received immediate medical attention and soon recovered remaining at home throughout his illness.

The source of the infection was found and incinerated, full disinfection of the premises was instituted by the Police, hygiene measures were strict, and both families were immunized. It was agreed that all workers at the yard should receive immunization in the future.

BRUCELLOSIS

Regular sampling of tuberculin tested untreated milk is carried out on the health departments behalf by the County Weights and Measures department, and they are thanked for their helpful assistance in this matter.

In one infected herd, the farmer himself became ill with undulant fever and was admitted to hospital. All sale of untreated milk was promptly withdrawn and all milk was sent for pasturization.

The farmer subsequently ceased to produce milk.

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases, 1967

as Notified by General Practitioners

DISEASE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	14
Measles	-	12	44	27	9	35	32	13	1	-	-	-	173
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS:	1	14	47	33	11	35	33	15	5	-	5	1	200

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases in Individual Parishes

Year 1967

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Polioyelitis Paral.	Non Para.	Measles	Diptheria	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Pneum.	Smallpox	Erysipilas	Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis	Resp.	Meninges	Other	Anthrax	Infective Hepatitis
ASHTON	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLING	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
BUGBROOKE	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COGENHOE	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
COLLINGTREE	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENTON	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HACKLETON	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARDINGSTONE	-	4	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
HARPOLE	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARTWELL	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEYFORD, NETHER	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEYFORD, UPPER	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUGHTON, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KISLINGBURY	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILTON MALSOR	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
QUINTON	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROADE	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROTHERS-THORPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WOOTTON	-	3	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YARDLEY HASTINGS	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS: 200	5	14	-	-	173	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1

Age Incidence of Notifiable Diseases 1967.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year						5
1 "			1	2	9	6
2 "			2		13	6
3 "	1		2	1	14	17
4 "			1	2	7	12
5-9 "	2	2	1	2	38	32
10-14 "					2	4
15-24 "					1	3
25 and over					2	
Age unknown						2
Totals	3	2	7	7	86	87

	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Infective Hepatitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years					1	
5-14 "		1				
15-44 "				1		
45-64 "						
65 and over						
Age unknown						
Totals		1		1	1	

	Tuberculosis Respiratory.		Meninges		Other		Anthrax	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years				1				
5-14 "						1		
15-24 "							1	
25-44 "							1	
45-64 "	1							
65 and over								
Age unknown								
Totals	1			1		1	2	